

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**  
FROM THE  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**  
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 2nd September, 1880.

**POLITICAL.**

THE *Anjumanī Panjab* of the 27th August states that some persons are of opinion that as the The Wali of Kandahar. Wali Sher Ali has not been able to render aid to the Government at the present crisis in Kandahar, he should be deposed and the province annexed to British territories. But it should be observed that it was expected that he would not be able to maintain his authority without our support. It is not wise to change our policy frequently. If he is now deposed the Afghans will naturally be induced to fancy that we may some day similarly depose Abdul Rahman. The spread of such sentiments would be very objectionable on political grounds. When Sher Ali has already been placed on the throne, he should be retained, even though he is no better than a puppet. Moreover, in our opinion, he is just the kind of man we should have in a country like Afghanistan. When we have the same liberty at present in Kandahar, which we should have if it were a British province, it is not wise to get rid of the Wali who serves as a cover to us.

Circulation,  
380 copies.



The same paper urges that, if the Porte is unwilling to make over three provinces to Greece, The Eastern question. the European Powers should reconsider their decision and demand the cession of only two or less provinces from it. It would be wise to adopt a conciliatory policy which would satisfy both Greece and Turkey and avoid a war which threatens to spread over the whole of Europe. Moreover, it should be observed that even if the decision of the Berlin Conference is an impartial one, the whole world would accuse the European Powers of doing an injustice to the Turks, if they insisted on its execution.

Circulation,  
590 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 28th August states that ere long General Roberts will arrive at Kandahar.

retrieve British prestige The question is whether the Government should leave Kandahar in the possession of the Wali Sher Ali or annex it to British territories. The *Koh-i-Nur* considers the annexation of the province necessary on several grounds. 1st.—It is obvious that the Wali cannot hold it. 2ndly.—Herat is the key of India. If the Government does not occupy Herat, it should, at all events, occupy Kandahar. It will be remembered that the Mughal emperors of Delhi always kept Herat and Kandahar in their possession for the security of their Indian empire. 3rdly.—The occupation of Kandahar by the Government would be a source of strength to Abdul Rahman Khan against his powerful rivals. 4thly.—We could easily watch the conduct of the new Amir from Kandahar. It appears from a telegram lately received from London that no Resident, perhaps not even a native agent, will be established at Kabul. 5thly.—The establishment of British rule at Kandahar would encourage commerce between India and Central Asia. 6thly.—Kandahar is a fertile province and would pay the cost of its administration.

The same paper states that the *Daily News* lately spread a rumour to the effect that some printed papers had been sent to India from Constantinople, with the knowledge of the Porte, which were calculated to excite the Indian Musalmans against the British Government. To our knowledge the rumour is entirely unfounded. The Musalmans of India enjoy such ease and comfort under the British Government that it is simply impossible that they should ever dream of rebelling against it. It will be remembered that the principal Muhammadan States such as Haiderabad, Bahawalpur, &c., voluntarily tendered the services of their troops to Government for service on the frontier. The Musalmans heartily welcomed His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his late visit to India. They liberally contributed towards the Irish Relief Fund. They lose no opportunity of expressing their loyalty towards the Government. Only three papers have lately been received from Constantinople. One of them was the *Pek-i-Islam*, which has been started at Constantinople by a Musalman of India, whose object is to win the good-will of the Sultán. It is well known that the Musalmans of India do not approve of that paper. The second paper was an appeal to them to contribute subscriptions for the repair of the Zabida Canal in Arabia. As it was a work of public utility, they contributed several lakhs of rupees for it. The third paper was an appeal to them to contribute subscriptions for the establishment of a College at Constantinople. As they could obtain no benefit from the establishment of a College at Constantinople, they did not contribute a farthing for it. It is to be regretted that our English contemporaries spread such mischievous rumours as are calculated to grieve the hearts of a large and faithful class of Her Majesty's subjects.

Circulation,  
570 copies.

The *Daily News* and the  
Musalmans of India.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 30th August states that about two or three months ago the *Pek-i-Islam*, which has lately been started at Constantinople by an Indian Musalman, published an article

The same.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

in which the Sultán of Turkey was called the *Khalifa* of the Musalmans of India. As the paper is not much known, few persons in India heard of the article until the London papers drew attention to it. The Turks took no notice of it, but our English contemporaries, that are accustomed to split hairs, began seriously to criticise it. They went so far as to declare that it was published with the knowledge, or at the instigation, of the Sultán, and was calculated to incite the Musalmans of India against the British Government. It is surprising that no English paper has yet taken the trouble to quote any extracts from the *Pek-i-Islam's* so-called seditious article. The word *Khalifa*, as generally understood, means nothing more than the King of Islam. As the Sultán of Turkey is the protector of the holy sanctuaries of Mecca and Medina, if a Constantinople paper has called him *Khalifa* there is no harm in doing so. There is nothing in the term *Khalifa* which could be considered calculated to produce religious excitement among the Musalmans. They are accustomed to call their kings *Khalifas* out of respect. The Abbasides were called *Khalifas*. As regards the rumour that the article in question was published with the knowledge of the Porte, the rumour is obviously unfounded. The Sultán had no need whatever to declare himself *Khalifa*. It is well known that the Porte exercises a strict supervision over the Turkish papers and never allows them to publish anything against the powers that are its friends. It will be remembered that it temporarily stopped the publication of some leading papers of Constantinople that protested against the deposition of the late Khedive by the European powers. Had there been anything at all objectionable in the *Pek-i-Islam's* article in question, it would have at once stopped that paper.

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
120 copies.

The *Ahsan-ul-Akhbár* of the 27th August states that it would appear that the Jews are much oppressed in Morocco. When the European powers heard of this, they

The admission of natives  
to the higher ranks of the  
public service.

sent a collective note to the Sultán of Morocco asking him to grant full religious liberty to the Jews and to treat them in the same way as he does his Musalman subjects. In accordance with the wishes of the European powers he has issued strict orders to his officials to treat the Jews with kindness, but we are convinced that no practical good will accrue from those orders. Nothing will improve the condition of the Jews until they are admitted to a share in the administration of the country. The rights and privileges of any class of the people are not fully secured in a country until some persons belonging to that class are appointed to posts of trust and responsibility in that country. The natives are labouring under the same disadvantages in India as the Jews are in Morocco. If some natives were Collectors and Commissioners the natives would undoubtedly receive much better treatment at the hands of Europeans than they do now. It is to be regretted that the Government itself is averse to the admission of natives to the higher ranks of the public service. The lowering of the limit of age for candidates to the Civil Service to 19 years and the appointment of probationers under the new Native Civil Service rules by nomination and not by a competitive examination, are a sufficient proof of this. If the British Government is one of the 11 European powers that have interceded on behalf of the Jews in Morocco, we hope that it will show the same sympathy towards its own native subjects in India.

The *Berar Samáchár* of 30th August makes the following remarks in regard to the prospects of the kharif crop in Berar.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

prospects of the kharif crops in Berar :—

This year promises to be one of severe drought. We have had about 7 inches of rain, which has percolated through the earth, and the little moisture that remained has evaporated from the heat of the sun's rays. The prospect of the utter failure of the kharif crops is imminent. From all accounts, cultivators have ceased to continue the sowing operations

which were once begun with evident activity. The little that had been sown has never seen the light of day. The fields, which by this time of the year should wear a verdant aspect, are mere fields of withered plants and dried grass. It is inevitable that ere long the labouring class of people should feel the want of means owing to the lull in the agricultural labour. It would be prudent therefore to meet the evil half way by the introduction of works of public utility, and so diminish its horrors. Already the cultivator has failed in securing a supply of fodder for his cattle ; the agricultural labourer is living on hopes ; the mass of the people, comprising the poorer classes, are filled with anxiety ; the cess-payer indulges in the unblissful reverie of calculating how he shall meet the Government demand. Are we destined to witness a repetition of the calamities of the south ? The forebodings are ominous ! We hope the Government will not be backward in advancing to the help of the poor. We have no famine fund, alas ! however the difficulties must be combated ere they assume a hydra-headed reality.

Circulation,  
282 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 28th August, referring to the prolonged drought, remarks that the crops have been greatly damaged by the drought. If rain falls even now, a portion of the crop will be saved. If the *kharif* crop fails, but the next *rabi* crop is ensured by timely rainfall, the distress from scarcity will not be very severe. But if, unfortunately, the next *rabi* also fails, a worse famine than the late one will break out in the country. Last year the crops were not above the average, and a large quantity of grain has had to be exported to Afghanistan for our army. To our thinking the quantity of grain now in store would not be sufficient for the requirements of the whole country in the event of the failure of both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops. Moreover, it should be remembered that thousands of poor persons, who suffered from the late epidemic of fever, have not yet recovered

their lost strength, and will not be able to stand long the severities of famine. The Government should be on the alert and prepare itself to meet the impending famine. We generally do not make timely preparations, and this always involves much unnecessary expenditure. Each Collector should ascertain the total quantity of grain in store in his district, and find out for what period of time it will suffice for the requirements of his district. He should keep a register in which he should enter what quantity of grain is imported into and exported from his district every day. Moreover, he should make arrangements for the feeding of cattle in the neighbouring forests. It should be remembered that the loss of cattle presses very severely upon the cultivators. The Government of India should call for reports from the local Governments and Administrations as to what quantities of grain exist in their provinces, and find out what provinces can afford to supply grain to the provinces which are menaced with a famine, in time of need. Moreover, it should consider the question of importing grain from America or other foreign countries. If this were done, the rise of prices would be greatly checked in time of famine. In that case thousands of persons who would otherwise resort to relief works would be able to tide over their difficulties without the aid of the Government. (The *Shola Túr* of the 31st August and the *Oudh Akhbar* of the 2nd September express nearly the same sentiments as those expressed by the *Aligarh Gazette* on the subject.)

The *Patiala Akhbár* of the 23rd August (received on the 27th idem) publishes an article about the case of Munshi Indarman of Moradabad. The substance of which is as follows :—We have received many communications this week from Moradabad, Meerut, Delhi, Lahore, Ajmer, &c. They severely criticise the proceedings of the Magistrate of Moradabad in the case of Munshi Indarman, and complain of the books published by Musalmans against the Hindu religion. We do not think it advisable to publish those

Circulation,  
300 copies.

communications in our paper. We will publish only one of them which we have received from Moradabad, after changing some of the harsh terms that have been used in it by the writer. The book entitled the *Teg-i-faqir bargardan-i-Sharif* is filled with very obscene terms, and is calculated to create great excitement in the minds of the Hindus. Its author is undoubtedly deserving of severe punishment. As regards the case of Munshi Indarman, it is generally believed by the Hindus that the Magistrate of Moradabad has punished him in accordance with the wishes of a Muhammadan native Chief. This is very surprising, and we are not disposed to believe it. Munshi Indarman can appeal to the Allahabad High Court against the decision of the Magistrate, if he pleases. A religious controversy has been going on between the Hindus and Musalmans for the last thirty years. The Magistrate was not justified in making over such an important case to a prejudiced Musalman officer for enquiry, and in depending absolutely upon his report. We hope that the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Panjab Government, will make full enquiries into the religious controversy between the Hindus and Musalmans. The *Patiala Akhbar* then publishes the communication which the editor has received from Moradabad, and which is the same that appeared in the *Nairang Mazamin* of the 15th August. ( See page 584 of the selections for the week ending the 26th August, 1880 ).

Circulation,  
220 copies.

A Lahore correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisri* ( Bareilly ) of the 28th August, referring to the case of Munshi Indarman of Moradabad, mentions a number of books which have been published by Musalmans against the Hindu religion, and complains that the Hindu gods and saints have been abused in all of them. The writer then quotes verses 10, 11, 12 and 20 from page 50; verse 2 from page 51; verse 5 from page 53; verse 20 from page 122; verse 4 from page 321; verse 3 from page 322; verse 18 from page 28; verse 3 from page 323; verses 1 and 2 from page 331; of one of these books,

The same.

entitled the *Teg-i-faqir bargardan-i-Sharīr*, in which very obscene and abusive terms have been applied to Hindu gods. The book was printed at the Fāruqī Press at Delhi. The writer hopes that the Government will take this book into consideration.

The *Kohi Nūr* of the 28th August publishes a communicated article which gives exactly the

The same. same account of the case of Munshi

Indarman which appeared in the *Nairang Mazamin* of the 15th August (*vide* page 584 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 26th August, 1880), and remarks that the case is deserving of consideration at the hands of the Government. We have heard that the Magistrate of Moradabad appointed a Musalman officer to report upon the case. This was a great mistake on his part. Secondly, he did not take the fact as to whether the Musalmans or the Hindus first opened the controversy into consideration. Thirdly, he inflicted a severe punishment upon the accused without listening to the evidence which he intended to bring forward in his support. It should be observed that a religious controversy has been going on between the Hindus, Musalmans and Christians for the last thirty years. It is not just to punish only one party. They are all equally guilty. Either the same punishment which has been inflicted upon Munshi Indarman should be inflicted upon all those persons who have published books against the Hindu religion, or the fine imposed upon him should be remitted. All polemical treatises which have already been published should be destroyed, and the publication of such books in future should be strictly prohibited like that of obscene books. The Government should not consider the case as one of little moment. It is calculated to create religious animosity between the Hindus and Musalmans, which may lead to very bad results.

The *Arya Darpan*, No. 29, (the journal of the Arya Samaj of Benares) publishes a very long article about the case of Munshi Indar-

Circulation,  
570 copies.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

man. The editor expresses nearly the same sentiments about it which have been expressed by the other papers. He also appeals to the followers of the Arya sect, to which Munshi Indarman belongs, to contribute subscriptions to assist him in appealing against the decision of the Magistrate, and states that the Arya Samaj of Amritsar has promised to raise Rs. 400 for the purpose.

Circulation,  
380 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjdb* of the 27th August publishes an

article communicated by Munshi Sayyad Ahmad of Delhi. The writer states that the European officers who

compete for the High Proficiency Examinations in Urdu and Hindi have to read the *Bagh-o-Bahar*, the History of India, the *Baital Pachchisi*, the *Prem Sagar*, and Forbes' Hindustani Grammar. But these books are practically of little use to them. A study of these books neither makes them acquainted with the present customs and manners of the natives, nor does it enable them to converse freely with every class of natives. It should be observed that four forms of vernacular are chiefly prevalent in Upper India, viz., (1) Urdu as spoken by the Musalmans in large towns; (2) Urdu as spoken by Musalman peasants; (3) Hindi as spoken by the Hindus in large towns, and (4) Hindi as spoken by Hindu peasants. Books written in these four dialects, and giving a true description of native life, would be very useful to European officers. The writer says that he could write such books for the High Proficiency Examination, if the Government ordered him to do so.

Circulation,  
285 copies.

The *Nasimi Agra* of the 30th August, in its local news

column, states that a strange suit has lately been filed in the court of the Munsif of Agra by a money-lender.

He complains that in accordance with the orders of the Collector, the tahsildár seized his

The arrears of revenue due from a zamindár realized from a mahajan, Agra.

property in order to realize the arrears of revenue which were due from a zamindár who was his customer. On this he, *nolens volens*, paid the amount which was due to the Government from the zamindár. He has now filed a suit in the Munsif's court against the zamindár for the amount. If his story is correct, it is difficult to realize on what principle this method of realizing arrears of revenue is based.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* ( Allahabad ) of the 28th August, in

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The case of the editor of the *Dabir-i-Hind*. regard to the criminal suit for defamation brought against the editor by the tahsildár of Allahabad, complains that Mr. Thomson, Joint Magistrate, issued a warrant of arrest against him, although in several recent cases of this kind he issued only summonses for the accused. Moreover, the editor complains that money security was not accepted on his behalf, and he was required to give security in landed property. The editor submitted a petition to the High Court, asking the court to transfer his case from Allahabad to some other district. The court was of opinion that Mr. Thomson should enquire into the case, but should not himself pass judgment. The judgment might be passed by the Sessions Judge. The court asked the Magistrate whether Mr. Thomson would have any objection to this course. Mr. Thomson replied that the High Court might transfer the case if it pleased, but it had no power to issue an order to the effect that he should only enquire into the case but not pass judgment. On this the High Court rejected the editor's petition for the transfer of the case, but warned the Magistrate that it hoped that when the case came before it, it would not appear that the court of first instance was in any way prejudiced against the accused, and told him that the best course for him would be that he should hear the case, but should send it to the Sessions Judge if he considered the accused guilty. The editor is afraid that, as the Magistrate and his subordinates bear ill will against him, justice will not be done him.

## ERRATA.

In the last weekly report in line 18, page 584, for "for the last two years" read "for the last twenty years;" in line 12, page 586, for "to being forward his witnesses" read "to bring forward his witnesses;" and in line 24, page 587, for "in the courts in Berar" read "in the courts in Behar."

**LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.**

( 607 )

NAME	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	CIRCULATION.	
						DATE OF RECEIPT.	1880.
1 <i>Ajtab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Bi-weekly	... Divan Buta Singh	Augt. 27th & 30th August 2nd Septr.	660 copies.	
2 <i>Ahsan-ul-Alhaber</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	... Weekly	Ali Hussain Khan ...	" 26th	120 "	
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	... Ditto	Kamta Prasad ...	" 28th	125 "	
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Ans</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	Mokand Ram ...	" 25th	125 "	
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Qudhist</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Ditto	Ganga Prasad ...	" 24th	27 copies.	
6 <i>Ahsan-ul-Alhaber</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	... Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" "	80 "	
7 <i>Alligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Allgarh	... Urdu	... Bi-weekly	Golab Rai ..	" 28th & 31st	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.)	
8 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Weekly	Mir Nusar Ali ..	" 27th	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)	
9 <i>Aneeb-ul-Alhaber</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Ditto	Tegh Bahadur ...	" 23rd	100 copies.	
10 <i>Arya Darpan</i>	... Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Bahitawar Singh ...	" 31st	300 "	
11 <i>Arya Patrika</i>	... Mirzapur,	Hindi-Engg.	Ditto	Rev. D. Hutton ..	For the month of May.	1,173 "	
		Ish.		Sepr. 1st	Septr. 2nd		

## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	CIRCULATION.		
							1880.	1880.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
12	Ashraf-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	Sept. 1st	100	copies.	
13	Berar Samachar	Akola	Marathi-Engl. ish.	Weekly	Khande Rao Balkaji,	August 30th	250	"	
14	Dababah-i-Qaeri	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	28th	220	"	
15	Dababah-i-Sikandri	Rampur	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain	30th	409	"	
16	Dabir-i-Hind	Allahabad	Urdu	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad	28th	250	"	
17	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Hussain Ali	30th	375	"	
18	Farogh Benares	Benares	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Sultan,	27th	340	"	
19	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	***	22nd	200	"	
20	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Balkishan Bhut	Sept. 1st	28th & 31st	"	
21	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Engl. ish.	Bi-weekly	Mahendro Nath	Aug. 25th & 28th	275	"	
22	Jalwa Tur	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	24th	100	"	
23	Jam Janashed	Moradabad	Urdu	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	22nd	125	"	
24	Ker Namak	Lucknow	Hindi	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	30th	250	"	
25	Kashi Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad,	27th	550	copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)	
26	Kaukab-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. Craven	27th	362	"	
27	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	28th	300	"	
28	Khair Khushab-i-Islam	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	24th	105	"	
29	Khair-i-Pen-Gujranwala.	Jeh.	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	28th	600	"	
						31st			

50 *Koh-i-Nur*

31	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfiz</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Jawaad Ali	... 28th	... 30th	... 570 copies (including 81 copies taken by Govt.)
32	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	... Mehndi Hussain Khan.	,, 27th	... Septr. 1st	100 " 100 copies.
33	<i>Metrodor Gazette</i>	... Meerut	... Ditto	Ditto	... Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	,, 28th & 30th	,, 2nd	... 325 "
34	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	... Gobardhan Das	,, 28th	... Augt. 28th	100 " 100 copies.
35	<i>Mitra Vilas</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	... Ghulam Muhammad	,, 23rd & 30th	Septr. 1st	150 " 150 copies.
		... Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	... Mokand Ram	,, 30th	,, 2nd	250 " 250 copies.
36	<i>Naiar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Ditto	... Amjid Ali	,, 28th	... Augt. 27th	115 " 115 copies.
37	<i>Najmul Akhbar</i>	... Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	... Muhammad Hayat	Septr. 1st	... 180 "	180 " 180 copies.
38	Ditto	... Meerut	Ditto	Daily	... Ditto	,, 23rd & 24th	2nd	618 " 618 copies.
39	<i>Nasim-i-Aqra</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Jamna Das	,, 20th	Augt. 30th	285 " 285 copies.
40	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur,	Ditto	Weekly	... Ambica Prasad	,, 30th	Septr. 1st	106 " 106 copies.
41	<i>Nur Afshan</i>	... Ladhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	... Revd. E. M. Wherry	,, 26th	,, 28th	460 " 460 copies.
42	<i>Nur ul-Absar</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Roshan Lal	Septr. 1st	Septr. 1st	104 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.) 350 copies.
				Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub, August 28th	,, 28th	,, 27th to 2nd	685 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
				Daily	Sheo Prasad	,, 27th	,, 27th to 2nd	411 copies.
43	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	,, 24th	,, 27th	,, 27th	275 "
44	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	,, 28th	,, 30th	,, 30th	" "
45	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain Azim,	,, 24th	,, 27th	240 "
46	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	... Muhammad Azim,	,, 28th	,, 27th	300 "
47	<i>Panjabi Punch</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din Rikhi Kesh	,, 23rd	,, 27th	240 "
48	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	... Umraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvantr Gobind Sarker.	,, 30th	Septr. 2nd	125 "
49	<i>Pranod Sindhu</i>	... Umraoti	Marathi	Ditto				

*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	CIRCULATION.	
							1880.	1880.
50	Prince of Wales' Meerut ...	Urdu	... Weekly	...	Rai Ganeshi Lal ..	August 28th	... Augt. 81st	... 70 copies.
51	Qaiser-ul-Akhbar ...	Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	29th	... " 30th	... 200 "
52	Rash-i-Az	Sialkot ...	Ditto	...	Divan Chand	24th	... " 28th	... 700 "
53	Rakbar-i-Hind	Lahore ...	Ditto	...	Nadir Ali Shah	31st	... Sept. 2nd	... 425 "
54	Rakhanda-i-Hind	Delhi ...	Ditto	...	Abdul Ghafur	26th	... Augt. 30th	... 50 "
55	Rohilkhand Akhbar ...	Muradabad	Ditto	...	Bishan Sarup	21st	... " 29th	... 115 "
56	Sabha Kepurkhala ...	Kapurthala	Ditto	...	Barkat Ali	28th	... " 30th	... 200 "
57	Sadiq-ul-Akhbar ...	Bhawalpur	Ditto	...	Abdul-Quodus	26th	... " 29th	... 275 "
58	Said-ul-Akhbar ...	Budaun ...	Ditto	...	Afzal Ali	22	... Sept. 1st	... 100 "
59	Sejnes Kiran Sudha-kar.	Hindi Udaipur ...	Ditto	...	Banshi Dhar	23rd	... Augt. 27th	... 200 "
60	Sharab-e-Taher ...	Shabjahanpur.	Urdu	...	Aniz Ahmad Khan,	30th	... Sept. 1st	... 70 "
61	Shola-i-Tur	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Haidar Ali	31st	... 2nd	... 300 "
62	Tairkvis Soddi	Agra ...	Ditto	... Monthly	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	For the month of	Augt. 31st	... 375 "
63	Urdu Akhbar ...	Akola	... Marathi-Eng-	Weekly	Dhondo Balkishan,	Augt., 28th	... Sept. 1st	... 360 "
64	Vrit Dhara	Dhar	... Marathi	...	Hari Bhankar	...	Augt. 28th	... 153 "

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